



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; scarlet fever, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 40 deaths; and the total mortality stated was 3 foreigners and 148 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of cases of yellow fever, 1; number of deaths from all causes during the week, 8. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers. The case of yellow fever reported last week is now convalescent.^a General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The case of yellow fever reported above is that of a native Spanish-American woman, a resident of Limon for two months or thereabouts. It is in a house adjacent to one from which a case of yellow fever was removed seven weeks ago.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 10	Taunton.....	23	0	0	0
11	Altai	48	8	7	0
12	Baker	40	4	0	0
13	Venus	34	0	0	0
13	Watson	38	0	0	0
14	Miami	48	7	0	0
15	Harald	22	0	0	0
16	Bradford	39	0	0	0

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Sickness in the city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 13, as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crews inspected, 133; passengers inspected, 2; immigrants examined and passed, 2; all vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, one vessel was inspected and bill of health issued. The vessel was in good sanitary condition, with no sickness.

The sanitary condition of this port at present is reported in a separate communication.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, July 13, as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 18; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 802; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 609; pieces of freight passed, 497.

Three passengers with high fever were landed by the Cuban Service from the American steamship *Monterey*, arrived on July 11 from

^a Erroneously reported as a death in Public Health Reports of July 22, 1904.